



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

doubled. This part of the work seems to have been done with care and discrimination, the new cases, so far as they are merely cumulative, being for the most part from jurisdictions not previously cited. The notes are especially rich in New York and United States decisions. In numerous instances the editor has improved the accuracy of the citations by splitting up the old notes into several parts to correspond with the several divisions of the sentence to which they were originally appended. Another notable feature is the addition to all citations, old and new, of references to the American Reports and Lawyers' Reports Annotated, as well as to the National Reporter System. To the ordinary practitioner this change will add greatly to the convenience and availability of the book.

The new edition is not entirely free from criticism. The text is still inadequate upon such subjects as Joint Stock Associations and Acquisition of Membership in Corporations. In the notes, it is a disappointment, though perhaps an inevitable one in a work of one volume, that so many cases are cited as "contra" or to be "compared," without further comment. Also one misses such important cases as *Blum v. Whitney* (1906) 185 N. Y. 232, under Liability of Promoters, *American Smelting & Refining Co. v. Colorado* (1907) 204 U. S. 103, under Status of Foreign Corporations, and *Union Transit Co. v. Kentucky* (1905) 199 U. S. 194, and *New York Central v. Miller* (1906) 202 U. S. 584, under Situs of Personal Property for Taxation, all of which must have been decided before the completion of the work as indicated by the preface. On the whole, however, the work has been carefully prepared. With the excellent foundation upon which it is based, it may well stand as one of the foremost in the series in which it is published, and, within the limits to which it pretends, one of the foremost upon the subject.

PARTITION OF REAL PROPERTY BY ACTION. By SAMUEL C. MOUNT. New York: Fallon Law Book Co. 1907. pp. vi, 307.

Five pages of this volume give a very brief outline of the history of an action of partition in the State of New York, attention being called to the relation of the present Code practice to the practice in the Court of Chancery, prior to the Codes, and to the propriety of resorting to the former practice for precedents in cases not covered by the present statutory provisions; a single page contains a few suggestions in relation to parties; and the remainder of the book (excluding the index) is devoted to forms with notes of decisions and statutes relating thereto. The facts assumed to exist by the complaint present a somewhat complicated situation, so far as the question of parties is concerned; the forms cover all the proceedings from the beginning of the action to its termination in final judgment, sale, and distribution of proceeds; and appear to have been carefully prepared and to be accurate. This summary of contents indicates that Mr. Mount was not looking for fame in the preparation of this volume, but was moved by the laudable desire to render a useful service to his fellow workers in the profession in the State of New York, by giving them assistance in the important and difficult task of so conducting an action of partition that jurisdiction of all necessary parties shall be acquired, and that the purchaser at the sale shall secure a good title.

Very likely, forms equally good may be found in different portions of

such a work as Abbott's *Forms*, but this volume has the great advantage of taking the practitioner step by step from the beginning to the end of the action, and of being, therefore, more likely to prevent a mistake from being made through oversight, or from misinterpretation of some of the numerous, but related, statutory provisions.

AMERICAN CONSULAR JURISDICTION IN THE ORIENT. By FRANK E. HINCKLEY. Washington: W. H. Lowdermilk & Co. 1906. pp. xx, 283.

The author of this book pursued his research work with a care and thoroughness to which the work itself amply bears witness, while a student in the Political Science School of Columbia University. The work covers a field which has never been specially treated by any English or American author heretofore and only partly by one or two Continental writers, and if for no other reason is therefore of considerable worth. The expansion of our commerce and the growth of our National interests in the Orient renders such a treatise especially valuable at the present time.

The work is properly divided into seven chapters. The first describes the history and development of the theory of extraterritoriality. In the second the various treaties of the United States involving this principle are enumerated and commented upon. The third deals with the Congressional acts establishing our various Consular courts. The fourth enumerates and describes the numerous rights arising out of the theory of extraterritoriality. The fifth describes the special tribunals of Egypt and China, the sixth, the foreign settlement of Shanghai, and the seventh, the grounds for the relinquishment of this extraordinary jurisdiction.

In the first chapter the author interestingly describes the causes for the existence of this extraterritorial jurisdiction. The desire of the traders of the Italian cities of the Middle Ages to protect their commerce in the Levant is properly given as the main reason for the establishment of this practice. For this purpose they secured charters or capitulations, a name by which the treaties with Turkey were called even down through the 19th century. In 1199 the Greek Emperor Alexius III issued the first capitulation which described in detail the rights and privileges of extraterritoriality granted to the Venetians. The system expanded during the various Crusades owing to the numerous Christians visiting the near East and the increased trade and commercial activities which naturally followed them. After the fall of Constantinople, we find Francis I of France establishing the right of Frenchmen, who were then the leading traders in the Mediterranean, to be governed by the laws of France while residing in Turkey. In 1533, England, and later Holland, Austria and Russia, followed respectively in securing similar privileges for their subjects in the Sultan's domain.

The principle was not applied to China until 1842. The author in this chapter fails to describe the establishment of this principle in Japan, which might very properly have been here done. The underlying difference between the treaties of the near East and the Far East lies in the fact that the treaties of the Levant recognized the previous existence of custom, or what might be termed an unwritten or common law on the subject, while in the Oriental treaties the right is first recognized in the treaties themselves.

The second chapter is devoted to enumerating, describing and giving a